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## New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

FOREIGN .- A motion to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the House of Commons was carried yesterday. = General Gordon has reached Berber. = Extracts from the Queen's new book were published. === Three hundred Christians have been massacred in Tonquin. - The second trial of Elliott, Swords, Magrath and Lestrange was begun in Dublin. \_\_\_\_ Thirty-five members of a wedding party were drowned while crossing the River Theiss. Thomas Chenery, Editor of The London Times,

CONGRESS .- The Senate receded from its position on the Greely relief bill. - A bill for the relief of the sufferers by the floods was passed by the House. = Mr. Belmont introduced a bill for bridges over Staten Island Sound.

DOMESTIC .- The flood at Cincinnati yesterday rose above last year's high water mark. === A mine at Wilkesbarre is on fire. \_\_\_\_ A gross attempt at election frauds in Scranton has been discovered. == 8. F. B. Morse, lately of \$1. Paul, has abandoned his wife, = Several railroad representatives discussed taxes before a New-Jersey legislative committee, —— The Meigs elevated railroad bill passed the lower House of the Massachusetts legislature. = Secretary Folger has written a letter to Chairman Morrison, pointing out

incongruities in the tariff law. CITY AND SUBURBAN .-- The trustees of Dr. Newman's church last night refused to open the building to the Ranney party; nevertheless the anti-Newman faction determined to hold the proposed meeting there. — Thomas Kinsella, Editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, died yesterday. == The trustees of the Metropo-itan Museum of Art held their annual meeting. \_\_\_\_ A deputy clerk of the Kings County Supreme Court and two confederates were arrested for extensives forgeries in granting spurious divorces, -The Bridge Trustees referred the question of reducing tolls to a committee. The Corporation Counsel told the Roosevelt committee why he engaged the services of E. T. Wood. —— The Children's Carnival took place. === The phenomena of red sunsets were discussed in the Academy of Sciences, - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.07 Stocks were feverish, with wide fluctu-

ations, and closed weak, THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer, cloudy weather and probably rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 37°; lowest, 31°: average, 3416°.

The Governor has appointed an excellent commission to inquire into the difficult problem of prison labor. Three of the five members are Republicans, which probably means that Mr. Cleveland thinks the Republican party must bear the responsibility of any decision which may be reached. The Republicans will not hesitate to accept it.

The recent reduction of wages of from five to ten per cent, ordered by two large corporations in New-England, the Pepperell and the Laconia mills, affects 3,500 employes; but it is likely that no serious trouble will occur. The operatives seem to have concluded wisely that a time of general depression and of falling markets is not the proper one for a strike. They will merit the remembrance of their employers in more prosperous times.

The report of the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, an abstract of which appears elsewhere in this impression, shows the continued prosperity of the institution. It is without debt, and in the last year has received substantial additions to its art treasures. All this indicates an amount of confidence in the management of the trustees and the director, General di Cesuola, which is highly gratifying. The recent malicious attacks on the institution have clearly failed in their object.

At Cincinnati the situation is most melancholy The flood passed the high-water mark of last year, 66 feet 4 inches, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at midnight was steadily rising about an inch an hour. It is impossible to predict when the waters will begin to recede. Some of the tributaries of the Ohio are still rising, and the rains continue throughout the valley. At many points besides Cincinnati the situation is terrible, and the appeals for relief which have already been sent East are fully justified by the facts given in the dispatches.

The divorce frauds in Brooklyn which have just been discovered show extraordinary impudence on the part of the criminals and explain why the "quick and easy" divorce business has flourished so long in this community. There was a time when the scoundrels who make a living in this way were guilty only of collusion and subornation of perjury; then proofs of with a counterfeit Kings County seal, they were setting for themselves the trap in which they ern bank of the Blue Nile about a mile above now have been caught. Apparently there is its junction with the White Nile. Situated on evidence enough to make sure the punishment low ground and defended only by a single para- no matter what mistake had been made in the or even to smell of the jugs that may be in the

Attorney Ridgway's discoveries will cause a great flutter among divorced persons whose decrees bear the signature of Judge Pratt.

The trade dollar is a nuisance (or was when it was numerously about); but as a dangerous factor in the financial problem it has never been comparable with the standard silver dollar coined at the rate of two millions a month. Yet it is this minor evil that the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures undertakes to correct first. A bill has been agreed upon which provides for the exchange of trade dol lars at par, the redeemed coin to be considered as bullion. It is worthy of note that Chairman Pland, true to the silver interests which he represents, declares that the dollars thus received at the Treasury shall not be considered as bullion against monthly purchases. However this point may be decided, the clause allowing exchange at par will bring joy to the hearts of the speculators who bought up these superfluous coins at 75 cents apiece.

The British House of Commons yesterday again refused to let Mr. Bradlaugh, the member-elect from Northampton, take the oath. The exhibition of fanaticism conducted in a dignified manner. Bradlaugh administered the oath to himself and then waited for the House to act. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the member from Northampton be not permitted to take the oath, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 280 to 167. Inter it was voted to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts of the House. The prohibitory vote was about the same as on a previous occasion, and indicates that the members of the House have made no advance toward tolerance. The situation is ludicrous as well as disgraceful. Mr. Bradlaugh, it appears, must have a conscience whether he wants it or not, while a majority of the other members have so little conscience that they do not hesitate, year after year, to deprive the electers of Northampton of representation in Parliament.

THE AGREEMENT UPON INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Nearly half a century ago a Senate Committee of which Henry Clay was chairman presented a report on the subject of international copyright in which the principle underlying the proposed reform was stated with great simplicity and force. "That authors and inventors have, according to the practice among "civilized nations, a property in the respective productions of their genius, is incontestable; and that this property should be protected as "effectually as any other property is, by law, "follows as a legitimate consequence. . . . It "being established that literary property is en-"titled to legal protection, it results that this " protection ought to be afforded wherever the property is situated." Yet so late as 1873 another Committee of the Senate made the astonishing report that "any project" for an international copyright was "inexpedient," and that no plan had been laid before them the adoption of which would not be "an injury to the manu-"facturing interests concerned in producing "books," and "a hindrance to the diffusion of " of universal education."

We have made great progress in eleven years There is not much said now about the inexpediency of doing justice for fear of injuring the manufacturing establishments concerned in doing injustice; nor are we often urged to diffuse knowledge and promote education by plundering our neighbors. Perhaps we have begun to clear our minds of eant. Perhaps we are beginning to realize that after once admitting the right of property in literary productions-as we and all other civilized nations do by establishing domestic copyright-we have no excuse for refusing to protect it within our jurisdiction, merely because the owner happen to be a foreigner, any more than for refusing to protect a foreigner's purse or the bale of merchandise which he sends here for sale. But the general favor with which the international copyright project is now regarded seems to be the consequence not only of an improved moral sense but of changed conditions of trade. The question has been so complicated and confused heretofore by the conflict of interests between authors and publishers that Congress has had some reason for not acting. Now, however, the state of things has changed; and even the publishers who have done the largest business in keeping up our manufactures, enlarging popular intelligence and diffusing education by the appropriation of foreign books, perceive that international copyright is quite as necessary for their interests as for the protection of authors.

The fact is that literary piracy tends to correct itself by its own excesses. Everybody being at liberty to help himself to foreign books, the rival reprinters have been ruining one another. For a while the people profited by the competition, but that could be only a temporary advantage; for even a pirate will not iffuse education and intelligence unless he can make money by the process. The margin of profit has grown smaller and more uncertain. and the number of houses engaged in sharing it has increased, until at present the business seems to be virtually blocked. Certain kinds of cheap reprints have become absolutely unsalable, because no sooner has one publisher placed them on the market than a rival has issued the same books in a little more popular shape, and this competing enterprise in turn has been destroyed by a third. The bookseller is beginning to feel that an international copyright law is needed as much to protect him against cut-throat competition as to protect the author in the enjoyment of his property. The printer and the paper-maker see that their welfare depends upon the bookseller's; and the reading public comprehend that cheap literature never can be secured by the ruin of those who are engaged in its manufacture. So we have reached a point where justice to foreign authors, encouragement to our own authors, protection to our manufacturing interests, the interests of education and culture, and the popular demand for cheap books, all require international copyright; and with this concord of support Mr. Dorsheimer's simple and sensible bill ought to

GENERAL GORDON'S PROGRESS. General Gordon is reported to have arrived safely at Berber with Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart. His route has led him from Cairo to Assonan on the frontier of Lower Egypt, thence by river a hundred miles to Korosco, thence across the Nubian Desert, a journey of 250 miles by camel, to Abu Hammed on the Nile, west-by-west. The Tribune has already and thence another hundred miles to Berber. This is a river trading post taking its name from the race inhabiting a broad district between the Nubian Desert and the Abyssinian frontiers. Khartonm lies 200 miles to the south, but as the river is navigable by steamers, culated to, and did, take his vessel straight on and as the commander of the garrison has been instructed to have a barge in readiness awaiting | course it is necessary to assume almost incredtheir guilt were not easily obtained. But when his arrival, General Gordon if unmolested by they began to force the names of the judges of the authorities at Berber will soon be at his and the second mate, but that negligence needs the Supreme Cous. to bogus decrees, stamped | journey's end. Khartoum, the capital of the Soudan, stands upon a wide plain on the west-

they so richly deserve. Meanwhile District- | pet and ditch running from one river to the other, it is not a favorable point for offering resistance to an enemy appearing in overwhelming force. The garrison contains better material than General Baker's cowardly fellaheen. but cannot be depended upon to maintain a successful defence. The population are probably in secret sympathy with the False Prophet's pretensions.

If General Gordon has effected his escape from mutinous tribes in the desert and on the river, public apprehension in England can be momentarily allayed; but the perplexities and responsibilities of the British Ministry will be practically increased. They have reinforced the garrison by two men-one a soldier of marked originality and force of character, and the other an officer familiar with the topography of the district and its scant opportunities for defence. What will be done, now that the garrison has a leader? The influence of General Gordon will be impaired from the outset by the fact that the Egyptian Government have proclaimed their intention of evacuating the Soudan. The population have probably lost no time in sending emissaries to the camp of the False Prophet and in negotiating a secret basis of surrender. It may be too late to restore their confidence, or to persuade them that the garrison intends to do anything more than scuttle out of Khartoum. It may be too late to organize a successful defence; and it may be impossi ble for the garrison to retreat by the only road now open-that followed by General Gordon across the desert from Korosco. The state of public feeling in England may render it necessary for the Government to reverse its decision and to order the garrison, reinforced as it will be by a General and one staff officer, to remain in Khartoum and defend it at all hazards. That contingency will require a military movement from Suakim or up the Nile-a campaign which the British staff will have reason to dread.

THE NAVAL-CADET QUESTION. Secretary Chandler protests against the proposed restoration to the Navy of the cadets who were at Annapolis when the law of 1882 was passed. In a letter to a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs he asserts that this measure would eventually cost the country nearly \$9,000,000. He considers that there is no justification for such an expenditure in the present condition of the Navy. He points out that under the act of 1882 the active list consists of 1,562 officers, "or enough for seventy ships." The addition of 200 cadets to this list the Secretary thinks unjustifiable, and he hopes that the contemplation of the proposed establishment, "seventeen hundred naval officers and " not one modern ship or gun for them to com-"mand," will arouse public opinion and prevent an annual increase of \$200,000 to the Navy appropriation "only because two hundred young men and their relatives and friends doubt their "ability, having received the best education the country can furnish, to succeed in civil life in competition with the less favored mass of American boys."

Perhaps the concluding sentence of Mr. Chandler's letter is not quite fair to the cadets. The education they receive, however good, is intended to fit them for a maritime and not for "knowledge among the people and to the cause a civil life. Every effort is made to give them a nautical bent. Their minds are necessarily turned away from civil and toward naval life. Such an education does not necessarily fit them for civil lite. It may even be said to unfit them to a considerable extent. And we think it ought to be frankly admitted that the case of these cadets is hard, and that they ought not to be blamed for complaining of it. But Mr. Chandler is on impregnable ground when he points to the folly of increasing the Navy list when there is "not a modern ship or gun" for the officers to command. Certainly the country cannot be justified in going on educating naval officers indefinitely and putting them on the active service list, when there is no navy for them to serve in. But this is obviously a still more forcible argument for shutting up the Caval Academy altogether. For if it is absurd and extravagant to educate naval officers and put them on the pay-roll, it is only less absurd and extravagant to educate them without putting them on the pay-roll. Clearly if we are to have no Navy the sooner Annapolis is abolished the better. Clearly also the fifteen hundred naval officers now under commission ought to be retired. To haggle at 200 cadets, and accept 1,500 equally useless officers, is to strain at a guat and swallow a camel.

But one question is begged in this discussion. It is, Are we to have a Navy? Mr. Chandler seems to assume that we are not. The American people, if they comprehend their own interests, will have to take the opposite ground. The truth is that we need a Navy, and a Navy of magnitude sufficient to employ at least all the officers now on the lists. As to the cadet question, there does not appear to be any present justification for restoring them to the Navy. There is nothing for them to do; and apart from the question of economy, to put 200 young men into authorized idleness is to ex-pose them to ruin. It is far better that they should go into the world and make their own way. At the same time it is plainly not wise to keep up the manufacture of naval cadets at present. The Naval Academy therefore ought to have its fires banked, so to speak. It should be hove-to, to use a nautical metaphor, until it can proceed again usefully. It is quite as irrational to keep on educating young men for a profession to which they cannot obtain admittance as to make them ostensibly officers of a Navy which possesses no objective existence. Meantime unusual efforts should be made to secure at least the beginnings of an adequate marine defensive force.

THE GAY HEAD WRECK.

The Board of Inspectors has examined all the survivors of the City of Columbus who could possibly throw any light on the cause of the wreck, and it is now apparent that the testimony adduced, imperfect and fragmentary as it is, must serve for the foundation of whatever conclusion is reached. Nor is there much conflict between the witnesses, the most serious discrepancy being between the quartermaster McDonald and Captain Wright in regard to the delivery of the course. Captain Wright says he gave the course southwest-by-west to the second mate. McDonald says the captain gave him the course directly, and not through the second mate. This is, however, an immaterial point. The significant fact is that the captain and the quartermaster agree in admitting that the last course given and steered was southpointed out grounds for believing that this course was given by Captain Wright under a miscalculation of his position at the time he gave it; and that inasmuch as he was not then where he believed himself, this course was calto the reef where her remains now lie. Of ible negligence on the part of the watch on deck no corroborative testimony, for it is conclusively proved by the disaster itself. Had there been an ordinary lookout kept the wreck

course. The proximity of the Gay Head light would have startled the stupidest deck-hand long before the steamer neared the Devil's Bridge, and the alarm would have been given.

The only possible conclusion is that the captain gave the wrong course and that after he went below no watch at all was kept on deck. The quartermaster simply kept the course that had been given him, blindly and unswervingly. The second mate and the lookout forward, and all the watch on deck, must have gone to sleep. The lookout will not admit this now, but it is an inevitable conclusion from the outcome. The second mate must have been asleep, because it is evident that when awake he was too familiar with the coast to run the vessel headlong to destruction in that fashion. There was an entire absence of proper discipline on the steamer, and the captain set the example in neglect of his duty. The more the case is examined the heavier and the more individual becomes his responsibility. If his officers and crew were shirkers and faithless watchers, it was his fault. A captain who knew and did his duty habitually never could have been so ill served.

It is impossible to believe that the course was changed at all from that which he himself gave to the man at the wheel. "Southwest-bywest" was his last order to the quartermaster, and that course wrecked the vessel. This is the only intelligible, consistent and comprehensive theory. It explains everything, and no other theory does. There was no change of course. The captain gave the fatal course. Let the Board proceed upon that bypothesis and it cannot fail to reach a perfectly lacid explanation of the loss of the City of Columbus. Captain Wright is shown to have been badly supported by his subordinates, but it was his duty to know them as well as to know where his vessel was when he gave the off-hand order which cost a hundred lives.

THE QUEEN'S NEW BOOK.

Judging from the extracts from Queen Victoria's book, which will be found in our dispatches this morning, Englishmen cable are never to hear the last of John Brown at least during the present reign. he died there was an unmistakable feeling of relief in what is known as London society. The Queen's lackey had become a powerful personage at Court. He not only "lorded" it over the other servants, but he snubbed the representatives of the great houses, and even ventured to patronize the Queen's children. The great world was irritated by the continuous tattle about the man, his humors and pompous assumptions. Even the little world was often shocked by ribald jokes at the expense of one of the oldest institutions of the country-Royalty. There was a general prejudice against the man as a petted and downright impudent upstart, who had forgotten his place and was serving to make the Court ridiculous in the eyes of the Queen's loyal subjects. Englishmen had heard too much about John Brown. They were anxious to forget him as speedily as possible. The obituary notices of him in the public prints were prolix, the eulogy prononneed in the Court Circular was more elaborate than almost any that had been vouchsafed to the statesmanship of the reign; but even these were read with a sense of relief.

These were supposed at the time to be the final memorials to John Brown; and the wish was father to the thought. But this old servant's Sovereign was not willing to have it so. She preferred to have these posthumous certificates of his good character and faithful service repeatedly renewed in most conspicuous ways. There was monraing in the Royal Household; a meaument was dedicated a statue was erected on the lawn at Balmorni Castle, facing the Prince Consort's heroic figure; memorial tablets bearing his name and reciting his virtues were planned for Royal chapels and mausleums; and in due course of time there is new a book about him from the Sovereign's own hand. It is a new series of "Leaves" from the Queen's Journals of "Life in the Highlands," The first volume was lovingly dedicated " to the memory of him who made the life of the writer bright and happy." The second volume is gratefully inscribed to my loyal Highlanders, especially to my devoted personal attendant and faithful friend, John Brown." In the opening chapters the Royal author describes the happy chance which threw the Prince Consort in the way of so loyal : cient a servant; recoun's the career and extols the virtues of this markable lackey; explains in deail his rise and progress in her household and the various functions which he was called upon to discharge; and renews her expression of regret at meeting with so irreparable loss. The Queen's successor on the throne is barely mentioned in this volume, whereas the faithful old servant has the earliest and longest chapters Thrice-fortunate John Brown, .who hast a Queen for thy biographer! Ill-fated Englishmen, who from loyalty must read your gracious Sovereiga's journals and letters, yet must be plagued anew by

the thought of John Brown! The good fortune of the Queen's body-guard is the greater, since his name was constantly mentioned in the first series of " Leaves " from the Journals of the Queen's "Life in the Highlands," He was favored with a full page in that record, and ample justice was done to his vigilance in leading the Queen's pony, his faithfulness in watching over her salth, his obliging disposition, his discretion and his simple-minded ways. His unwearied attentions and blunt speeches and little jokes were all hronicled there; and his fellow-servants were likewise honored. The editor of that volume, Sir Arthur Helps, naively explained these constant references to the servants by the fact that the Queen took a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the household committed to her charge, and felt keenly "what are the reciprocal duties of masters and servants." A more ingenious explana-tion is required for John Brown's second appearance in literature and the high honor accorded to him of a Royal dedication.

The Treasury report yesterday showed a considerable decrease, \$316,350, in silver certificates ontstanding, and an increase of \$184,510 in gold certificates, without any change worth notice in coin holdings. But the Treasury took in \$104,645 more unavailable fractional silver, and paid out \$165,505 more legal-tenders.

George Francis Train dashes into Journalism again with a war-whoop. After knocking enemies right and left, and flailing them under his feet, he bursts out with this opinion of some New-York editors : out with this opinion of some New-York editors:

Venal seoundrels! There's blood on the face of the meon! Lizard's leg and gall of goat! Have at it, ye curs! Out, damned spot! Whang! Bang! Who-e-o-p! Miscreants all of ye!—More ink!—Sparian dogs, I have ye! Boast ye in deep-down guif of liquid fire! Turn the rascals out! Come on, freble carriens, all of ye! Carriens, and gliding sphosts, avannt! Cap and knee slaves, vapors, minute lacks, naked gulls and dishelota harbingers of pestilential visits, have at it!—More ink!—Green sickness carrien and tallow-faced baggage, away! Away! Norwayean banners floot the sky! Carbunele-backed toads, dovefeathered bogs and canvas-backed hellions pale before me! Turn the rascals out!

Mr. Train will succeed—in fact has succeeded.

Mr. Train will succeed-in fact has succeeded. There is no such vigorous writing in any other paper in New-York. But he thinks rather worse of our neighbors than we do.

The aurid-not to say ludicrous-genius who used to struggle to convince his countrymen that The Okolone States was a dynamite factory, has broken out in a brand new place in Leavenworth, Kansas. He calls his new fine frenzy The Sunday Free Lance. The first number is before us. It isn't much of a lance. But it's very free indeed. Leavenworth will receive a good deal of popular sympathy.

Georgia counties are popularly classified as " wet" or "dry," the local option law having resulted in high licenses or virtual prohibition of liquor selling in many counties. Hence, a surprising "boom" in the manufacture of jugs and in the earnings of railroad and express companies in the transportation of would have been impossible on so clear a night, jugs. The law does not empower anybody to seize

course of transportation, and the circumstance that contain whiskey is not easily proved. One dealer in South Carolina filled an order for 10,000 jugs within a month, and manufacturers have employed busy agents to establish depots for the supply of jugs within easy reach of dry counties. So small changes in the laws often produce most unexpected revolutions in the demand for manufactured

It was suggested yesterday morning that the strike at Fall River would probably do no harm to the manufacturing interests. The Boston market apparently took the same view, for stocks of the manufacturing companies advanced yesterday, as well as the prices of print cloths. The stock on hand at Fall River is only 155,000 pieces, a de-

products.

When the life of Henry Ward Beecher comes to be written after his work is finished, his biographer will not easily find for him a higher claim to the esteem of his fellow-countrymen than is involved in the following sentence from his discourse of last Sunday: "There never has been a day since I became the pastor of Plymouth Church that a respec-table colored man or woman could not have time in and taken a seat in this church." It wears on its face a commonplace statement, but to all who remember the past it means that here was a man with courage to preach the gospelas it was written, at a time when many churches had agreed to dehumanize the negro.

The Democratic members of Congress meet in caucus to-night to discover if possible what and where are their clear and unmistakable convictions on the tariff. A dispatch from London states that Mount Ætna is now in a state of eruption. It is expected that the caucus will reach that state before it breaks up.

If Senator Titus, of Buffalo, can think of anything

o say that will extricate him from his present embarrassment it stands him in hand to rise to a question of privilege. Mr. Titus is the attorney for the Buffalo Liquor Dealers' Association. The temperance issue is at the front in the present Legislature. Does not his relation to this Liquor Dealers' Association unfit him from passing an unbiased judg ment upon the high-license bill and the related legislation now pending? The Citizens' Reform Asso mation of Buffalo is inclined to answer this question in the affirmative. "Can you," it inquires in a communication addressed to Mr. Titus, "honestly continue to held the position of State Senator and at the same time continue to act as a paid attorney of the liquor interests, who are now seeking favorable legislation at your hands upon the very subject in which you hold a retainer?" It is an ugly question. Perhaps, Mr. Titus will resent it as an impertinence, saying to the Association, "You nustn't come here wanting to know, you know." It would seem to be a crisis in the Senator's life that called for the exercise of the local option principle. Let him choose between the State Senate and the Liquor Dealers' Association.

It was pensively remarked at the "obsequies of an Arizona horse-thief, who died with his boots on, that "he was a pretty mean man in some respects-but then he was meaner in others." Morrison's tariff bill seems to be carning a similar epitaph,

The account of the wreck of the steamer Notting Hill, through collision with an iceberg, is curiously worded in one respect. It says: "It was five minutes of midnight and bitterly cold, when an iceberg suddenly loomed up in the darkness and struck the vessel on the port side. Rebounding, the berg struck again, and opened a large hole in the ship's port side." This reminds one of John Phoenix's account of his battle with the editor of The San Diego Herald, during which he said that he held his antagonist down "by inserting my nose between his teeth." The presumption is that the steamer ran into the iceberg, and not the iceberg into the steamer. The latter was being propelled brough the water, and the former was simply floating. In the same way it was doubtless the vessel and not the berg which rebounded. It is true that the result would have been the same in either event, but it is just as well to put the herse before

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, the editor and publisher of Johnson's "Encyclopedia," Is recovering at his home in the city from a serious illness, the result of and has a constitution as rugged as the Vermont | act. The necessity of discriminating between these re in which he passed expects in the course of a week to go to Florida for a rest of several months.

In a detailed review of the history of the Life-Saving Service, published in The Tacoma Ledger, Governor William A. Newell, of Washington Territory, stoutly maintains his title to be regarded as the originator of that neble institution—"with whie," he says, "I had rather be associated as the inventor and first advocate, than to be the possessor of all the gory honors of the world."

Miss Josephine Jones-Yorke, the prima donna, writes to The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette to set right some recently current statements regarding her. She frankly declares that she was born on March 7, 1853, the daughter of a wealthy soap and candle merchant. In all her musical career she has esteemed Carl Rosa as her beat friend. She made her London debut in "The Marriage of Figaro" under his management.

Concerning the much-discussed question of precedence among ladies in Washington official society, Miss Frelinghuysen is reported to have written as follows in a private note, setting at rest of ill-feeling between her mother, Mrs. McElroy and Mrs. Carlisle: "It seems too bad that what the President intended as a compliment to a new Speaker's wife should be construed as rudeness to my mother, to whom he is studiously politic and most generously considerate. Mrs. Carlisle and we are excellent friends. The receptions of the President my mother lies attended, and will always attend; but Mrs. McElroy's Saturday afternoons she has begged to be excused from as she is so weary of standing. The story is foundationless, but has wenderful life and lasts long, because people love to think there is not peace in President Arthur's household." President intended as a compliment to a new Speak-

"We had a great American millionnaire passing through Constantinople last week," writes a London Globe correspondent: "Mr. Stanford, ex-Governor of California, who held office during the first years of the war with the South, and was supposed to have done good service in preventing the States from sliding away from the Union. The Sulan desired to see him, hearing that he was a great ilway man, and after the mosque ceremony on riday he was taken to Yildiz by General Wallace. railway man, and after the mosque ceremony on Friday he was taken to Yildiz by General Wallace. His Majesty, I hear, wanted to know how it was that America managed to get rid of her own war debt so easily, and to secure the construction of so many thousand miles of railway. Mr. Stanford got a hint that the Sultan would like him to undertake the Bagdad line, but he would not bite at all, and to avoid an offer bluntly told the Padisha that he was tired of work."

undred journals in eighteen languages, including Turk-sh, Chinese and Japanese, are regularly filed.

At a recent meeting of the Lower Austrian Industrial Society Dr. Theodor Hertzka, publisher of the Allgemeine Zeitung, delivered a lecture in which he proed that the principle of the postal service should be extended to the transportation of human beings, and that s uniform rate of twenty-five kreuzers (about ten cents) should be charged for conveying an individual any distance by rail. The lecture was listened to by a large audience and frequently applauded.

The statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company presents a gratifying exhibit of sound ousiness management. The schedule of assets shows \$51,215,581 32 net. The surplus, by the conpany's own standard of 3 per cent, amounts to \$4,026,-276 47, while by the New-York standard it would amount to over \$7,000,000. This shows a gain over last year of \$339,412 24. There was a large increase in income and amount of loans made over the figures of the preceding year, and a notable advance in the business done. The addition to the net assets was \$1,043,219 41. MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

RE-ENTRANCE OF MODJESKA.

The excellent and eminent actress, Mme. Helena Modjeska, appeared in this city last night at the Star Theatre, where she was heartily welcomed by a numerous audience, and where she presented a new play, written for her by Mr. Maurico Barry-more, with the title of "Nadjezda." This also was received with favor, and indeed, at some points, with admiration. The re-entrance of Mme. Modjeska, accordingly, may be set down as accomplished under auspicious conditions. She will act at the Star Theatre for the next four weeks.

it is a dark and sad subject that Mr. Barrymore has chosen for the basis of this play; but life as crease last week of 67,000, whereas the usual supfull of dark and sad subjects, and they, among the ply is about 500,000, and the week's sales were rest are entitled to a suitable consideration. Whoever would kindle a fire, begins it with a spark, and whoever would make a tragedy turns to the trouble and the misery of life, and not to its brightness and its pleasure. Mr. Barrymore appears to have thought that a dramatic treatment of this dark theme would elicit from it striking theatrical situations and a vigorous and impressive display of the passions, under circumstances of a terribly tragical character. The result of his thoughtful and careful labor has shown the correctness of his judgment.

The heroine, Nadjerda, is what is called a "dwal" character. It is a very strong character; one that is actuated by a variety of motives and displayed under a variety of circumstances; one that is developed and expressed in action more than in words; and one, accordingly, that is likely to endure upon the stage, and prove useful to actresses hereafter as well as to Mme, Modieska now,

In the first act of the piece Nadjerda is a mother; and the motive for her conduct is love for her husband, frenzied grief at his death, and righteous haired for his cruel destroyer, Her emotions, here, are all massive, intense, terrible-the emotion of a breaking heart and a distracted brain. Her enemy, a former lover (such a man as Shiel's Ludocico, in "Evadue"), has captured her husband, in battle, and, having promised to send him back to her, does send him back to her-a corpse. This is no exaggeration of fact. Such deeds were often done by the barbaric chiefs of Scotland; and barbarism is by no means extinct-as every day's report from Russia and the East, and from Ireland and the West, most abundantly proves. In her freuzy, Nadjezila first dedicates her child to the mission of vengeance upon the murderer, and then swallows a poison and dies in her delirium and sin.

In the rest of the piece Nadjerda is the daughter. The motive for her conduct now is love for her lover, whose wife she is desirous to become. All the conditions are changed. She is dwelling with her guardian, at Nice, in Italy. That guardian is in vengeful pursuit of a man who has robbed him of his wife. That man is the same who murdered Nadjerda's father, and whom she has been sworn to kill. That man, an old libertine now, is one of her suitors; and, furthermore is fact unknown to all except her guardian), he is the father of her lover, by the guardian's wife.

This seems a monstrous state of facts; but, obviously, it is one that could occur, and it is not put forward as representative. It is exceptional, The hideous elements of the piece chiefly centre in the guardian. This person is to be viewed as one of those moral miscreants who are created by the cruelty of woman and the maddening injustice of a malignant fate. Different men take trouble differently. Some it makes angelie; some it turns into demons. The guardian of Sadjerda is capable of arranging, and does arrange, a duel between father and son-the father being his wronger, and the son being the child of his truant wife. He does this, moreover, with a full knowledge of the truth; and when this duel has ended without death, he contrives that the son, whom he has inducted into one of those secret leagues which exist in Europeand, probably, also in America-for the purpose of political assassination, shall be commissioned to murder the father. This gives rise to the chief and closing situation of the play. Nadjerda, in order to shield her lover from possible peril, has sought the old libertine, meaning only to warn him. Chance discloses him to her as her father's assassin, and she strikes him down. Her lover finds her and reproaches her with iniidelity. She swallows a poison

and dies.

It will be observed that there is a sort, of anticlimax in the repetition of the catastrophe. A woman dies by poison at the end of the first act, overwork. Mr. Johnson is in his fifty-eighth year, and a woman dies by poison at the end of the last two women, and of making them essentially two different persons, devolves upon the actress of Nadjezda. It will be observed, also, that, to some extent, the dramatic postures in this play are similar to those in the play of "Fedora." and in characters, however, the trag-edy of "Nadjezda" is one thing and that of "Fedora" is another. Fedora and Nadjezda are both dedicated to a mission of revenge; but the circumstances under which they pursue it are far from being identical. Their motives, farthermore, are as unlike as their circumstances. Fedora's motive is, almost exclusively, carnal. The whole intention of that play was to enable Mile. Bernhardt to give a glittering and tumultuous exhibition of carnality. Nadjerda's motive is a sort of sacred fanaticism, in which she has been reared from childhood, commingled with the fond solicitude of an affectionate girl. She is no more like Fedora than she is like Lucrezia Borgia, a heroine better, in our judgment, than either of them, for the purposes of

noble tragic acting.

Mr. Barrymore's play would take a higher rank had it been written in blank verse; but it would not then so well have suited Mme. Modjeska, who, not then so well have suited Mme. Modjeska, who, in English blank verse, has never yet moved freely. As the play stands—although there is much waste of words in it, and although its comedy elements are vulgar—it suits her well; and 'adjecula is, assuredly, one of her successes. Her method of speech and action is the same that captivated judgment and taste in drienne and Camille. She acts from her own heart as well as from the heart of the character, and thus she invests the character with personal charm and the passionate warmth of reality; yet this emotion is so thoroughly controlled by her mind that the performance nowhere shows looseness, uncertainty or excess, but is well defined gand emphasized by the strokes of a pre-determined and well considered art. This is what acting ought to be, and what, in fact, good acting always is. The spontaneous grace of Mme. Modjeska, the sweetness of her rich and various voice, the remarkably expressive play of her countenance, her dark eyes that seem to excess what they look on with such well simulated love, and her tones which are so fraught with fine untelligence and so tremulous with deep feeling, unite to augment the beauty of this new creation, and endear it to remembrance. Her acting in the death-scene of the prologue and in the temptation scene, at the close of act second, was marvellous. The house resounded with well-earned plaudits.

The prologue errs in being too literal. Elcod and in English blank verse, has never yet moved freely.

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The Empress Augusta of Germany a number of years ago publicly signified her intention to bestow a golden cross upon every female domestic servant in Prussia and Alsaee-Lorraine who should be found to have served in one family for forty consecutive years. Of these crosses, accompanied by a diploma with the Empress's signature, 1.027 were distributed during the seven years ending with last December.

The proprietor of the great Café Bauer in Berlin has established a reading-room in which seven hundred tournals in eighteen languages, including Turk-public and the seven hundred tournals in eighteen languages, including Turk-polical play.

PRINCESS IDA.

The latest of the operettas of Gilbert and Sullivan was given its first performance here at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. The action of the play halted somewhat, the delays between the acts were long, and hence, though the piece is of only moderate length, the performance lasted till after 11 o'clock. The hour was not late as amusement hours go, but it made a satisfactory review of the work for to-day out of the question. There were many evidences that the incident was looked upon by persons interested in music and the theatre as one of extraordinary interest. The house was crowded, there week many professional people in the crowd; and the most of the between-acts conversation was devoted to the music and the words of the operetta The verdict, so far as it could